

- The **!command** Command executes a specific command and then returns to its previous status.

Options are as follows:

- The **-n** Option specifies the number of lines that the **pg** Command will display on a screen. If you do not use this option, the **pg** Command will use the **term** Variable and the information in the **/etc/termcap** File to determine the size of the screen.
- The **+n** Option starts the screen display at line number **n**.
- The **+/string** Option starts the screen display at the line containing the string of characters you select.

Examples are as follows:

- The **pg memo4** Command displays the **memo4** File.
- The **cat memo4 | pg -10** Command displays the **memo4** File as piped to the **pg** Command using a screen size of 10 lines.
- The **head** Command allows you to display the first 10 lines of a file. As an example, the **head memo5** Command displays the first ten lines of the **memo5** File.
- The **tail** Command allows you to display the last 10 lines of a file.

As an example, the **tail /etc/memo4** Command displays the last ten lines of the **memo4** File.

- The **wc** Command allows you to display the number of characters, words, lines, or all three in a file.

Options are as follows:

- The **-c** Option displays only the number of characters in the file.
- The **-l** Option displays only the number of lines in the file.
- The **-w** Option displays only the number of words in the file.

Examples are as follows:

- The **wc memo1** Command displays the number of characters, lines, and words in the **memo1** File.
- The **wc -l memo3** Command displays the number of lines in the **memo3** File.
- The **file** Command allows you to determine the type of file and then display its information. As an example, the **file /etc/test** Command displays what kind of file **/etc/test** is.

Reference:

*UNIX Made Easy (LUNIX)
 Osborne McGraw Hill 1990*



<http://mtat.salts.navy.mil>

UNIX DISPLAY COMMANDS

QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE

NAVAL TACTICAL
 COMMAND SUPPORT SYSTEM
 [NTCSS]

UNIX DISPLAY COMMANDS

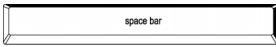
DISPLAY COMMANDS

- The **page/more** Command allows you to display the contents of a file one screen at a time.

Enter any of the following commands:

- The **d** Command displays half a screen.
- The **q** Command exits from the **more** Command.
- The **=** Command displays the number of the current line.
- The **nf** Command skips an **n** number of screens before displaying a screen.
- The **n/string** Command searches for the occurrence of **n** in a string of characters.
- The **v** Command starts the **vi Editor Process** at the current line.
- The **:f** Command displays the current file name and line number.

- The **!cmd** Command invokes a shell and executes the **cmd** Command.

- Press the  to display the next screen.

- Press the  key to display the next line.

Options are as follows:

- The **-n** Option specifies the number of lines that the **more/page** Command will display on a screen. if you do not use this option, the **more/page** Command will use the **term** Variable and the information in the **terminfo** Data Base to determine the size of the screen.
- The **+n** Option starts the screen display at line number **n**.
- The **+/string** Command starts the screen display two lines before the line that contains the string of characters you select.


Examples are as follows:

- The **page +/nwa /etc/passwd** Command displays the contents of the Password File beginning two lines before the first occurrence of the string **nwa** in the file.
- The **ls -al | more** Command pipes the output of the **ls** Command to the

more Command so that you can carefully scan the contents.

- The **pg** Command allows you to display the first page of data in a file and then pause showing a colon (:) at the bottom of the screen.

Enter any of the following commands at the colon:

- The **d** Command scrolls data forward half a screen.
- The **-d** Command scrolls data backward half a screen.
- Press the  key to scroll data forward one screen.
- The **-** Command scrolls data backward one screen.
- The **\$** Command scrolls data forward to the last page of the file and displays it.
- The **q** Command exits from the **pg** Command.
- The **/string** Command searches forward in the file for the string of characters you select.
- The **?string** Command searches backward in the file for the string of characters you select.